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Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. This, of course, is a broad statement, not taking account of well-watered areas in some of these States. Of their lands, somewhat more than 4,000,000 acres were irrigated in 1890, and more than 7,000,000 in 1900. California leads with 1,200,000 acres, and Colorado follows with 1,000,000. Montana is third, with 380,000. It is believed that there is water enough in these States to irrigate 60,000,000 acres.

Some significant comparisons are made of our sparsely-peopled Western regions with densely-populated Old World empires of equal size. In a similar way an outline map of California is turned around and superimposed upon our Atlantic coastal region, where it stretches from southern New York, beyond Charleston, into Georgia. This great State is peculiarly dependent on irrigation for the richest products of its soil. The orange product of Southern California in 1899 was valued at \$7,000,000.

The volume is an authoritative exposition of a subject which is of especial interest because of proposed Federal legislation now under discussion.

A. P. B.

The Alasko-Canadian Frontier. By Thomas Willing Balch, A.B. (Harvard), Member of the Philadelphia Bar, The American Philosophical Society, The American Historical Association, etc. Read at the Annual Meeting of the Franklin Institute, January 15th, 1902, and Reprinted from the "Journal of the Franklin Institute" for March, 1902. Philadelphia, Press of Allen, Lane and Scott, 1902.

In this handsome volume of 45 pages, Mr. Balch gives the record of the frontier line between Alaska and the British possessions since the year 1825. The facts tell their own story, as summarized by Mr. Balch:

The English and the Canadian Governments, through their official representatives, have again and again recognized the claim of Russia down to 1867, and since then that of the United States, that the area of Russian America, or Alaska, comprises an unbroken strip of territory on the continent, extending from Mount Saint Elias in the north to the Portland Canal in the south; that this strip of land encircles all the sinuosities of the shore; and that by this strip the Dominion of Canada is cut off from all contact with the indentations of the sea along the northwest coast of the continent between the Portland Canal at about fifty-four degrees forty minutes, north latitude, and Mount Saint Elias. (Page 31.)

Eight maps illustrate the text. No. 1 gives the United States and English Boundary Claims; No. 2, Sir C. Bagot's Three Proposed Boundaries, 1824; No. 3, Imperial Russian Map, Dressé par M. de Krusenstern, Contre-Amiral * * * publié par ordre de Sa

Majesté Impériale, Saint Petersburg, 1827; No. 4, "Carte Générale * * * de la Côte N. W. (*sic*) de l'Amérique," prepared at St. Petersburg in 1829 by Functionary Piadischeff," au Dépôt Topographique Militaire"; No. 5, Canadian Map of 1831, "Compiled * * * by Joseph Bouchette, Jr., Deputy Surveyor General of the Province of Lower Canada"; No. 6, Map in "Narrative of a Journey Round the World," by Sir George Simpson, London, 1847; No. 7, Map of the Hudson's Bay Company: "Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed July 31st and 11th August, 1857." The Russian Territory, which is darker than the Canadian in this reproduction, is colored yellow on the original map; and No. 8 gives the British Admiralty Chart, published June 21st, 1877, under the Superintendence of Captain F. J. Evans, R.N., Hydrographer, and corrected to April, 1898.

In a foot-note on page 31, Mr. Balch says:

I bought the copy of this chart, from which map No. 8 is reproduced, at Edward Stanford's, 26 and 27 Cockspur, Charing Cross, S. W., London, in September, 1901, showing that up to that date at least the British Admiralty agreed with the United States as to the frontier.

The Mastery of the Pacific. By Archibald R. Colquhoun, Gold Medallist Royal Geographical Society; Silver Medallist Society of Arts; Formerly Deputy Commissioner, Burma; Administrator of Mashonaland, South Africa; and Special Correspondent of the "Times" in the Far East. Author of "China in Transformation," "The 'Overland' to China," etc. With Special Maps, Frontispiece, and more than One Hundred Illustrations from Original Sketches and Photographs. New York, The Macmillan Company, London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1902. All rights reserved.

Mr. Colquhoun knows the East, and is always ready to impart his knowledge. What he did not already know of the Far East he undertook to learn in 1901, and the present volume is creditable to his industry.

The title of the book is somewhat misleading. Mr. Colquhoun does not make it clear to his readers that there is such a thing as the mastery of the Pacific, though he seems to hint that the Anglo-Saxons (meaning, apparently, the Americans, the British, and the Japanese) will find their way towards naval supremacy in the Great Ocean. *Todo puede ser*, and one man may see as far into the future as another; though it is not given to every man to prophesy. It is